frequently (every two or three minutes) and then remained motionless and camouflaged as before. However, before long it moved off the grey stone on to a pink one where it was at once more conspicuous. On this stone, it moved more frequently (about every half minute) and was quite soon off that stone on to the mortar between it and the next red one where it remained stationary for the longer period of time; but by further intermittent movement it reached a shaded place, still on the mortar and well camouflaged, where it remained motionless and we left it. We observed all this from a distance of over a metre and therefore trust the moth's movement was in no way influenced by our presence."

Mr. Swales adds that he wonders if these observations indicate an ability on the part of the moth to detect when it is camouflaged and when it is not, and regrets he had no means of measuring the surface temperature of the stone. — R. G. Warren, Wood Ridings, 32 Whitmore Road, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 8AP.

Some Less Common Moths taken in Caernarvonshire. — The following moths were among the less common species taken by operating a Robinson mercury-vapour trap almost nightly during the period June 1973 to December 1975 at Capelulo, Gwynedd (at the foot of the Sychnant Pass). Map. ref.: 23/745767. Altitude: 250 ft. Vice-county: 49 (Caerns.).

If only one or two individuals of a species were taken during this period, this is indicated by (1) or (2). Two asterisks denote first record for Caerns. One asterisk denotes rarely recorded in Caerns.

**Polyploca ridens* (Fab.) (1); *Rhodometra sacraria* (L.); *Larentia clavaria* (Haw.) (1); *Coenotephria salicata* ssp. *latentaria* (Curt.); *Triphosa dubitata* (L.) (1); *Perizoma bifaciata* (Haw.) (1); *Venusia cambrica* (Curt.); **Lobophora halterata* (Hufn.) (1); *Acasis viretata* (Hübn.) (2); *Abraxas sylvata* (Scop.); *Selenia lunularia* (Hübn.); *Menophra abruptaria* (Thunb.) (1); *Dyscia fagaria* (Thunb.); *Diacrisia sannio* (L.) (1); *Agrotis trux* (Hübn.); *Eugnorisma depuncta* (L.); *Standfussiana lucernea* (L.) (1); *Graphiphora augur* (Fab.) (1); *Diarsia dahlii* (Hübn); *Xestia ashworthii* (Doubl.); ***X. rhomboidea* (Esp.) (6); *X. castanea* (Esp.); *X. agathina* (Dup.); *Naenia typica* (L.); *Hadena confusa* (Hufn.); *Panolis flammea* (D. & S.) (1); *Dasypolia templi* (Thunb.); **Parastichtis suspecta* (Hübn.); **Xanthia gilvago* (D. & S.); **Mormo maura* (L.) (at sugar); *Cosmia affinis* (L.) (2); **Apamea characterea* (Hübn.) (2); *A. scolopacina* (Esp.) (1); *Rhizedra lutosa* (Hübn.); *Autographa bractea* (D. & S.); **Syngrapha interrogationis* (L.) (1).

The following is a similar list for the grounds of the Zoology Department, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd for the period June to October 1974. Map ref.: 23/577719. Altitude: 100 ft. Vice-county: 49.

***Tethea ocularis* (L.) (1); *Coenotephria salicata* ssp. *latentaria* (Curt.); *Semiothisa wauaria* (L.) (1); *Agrotis trux* (Hübn.); *Standfussiana lucernea* (L.) (1); *Graphiphora augur*

(Fab.); *Xestia agathina* (Dup.); *Naenia typica* (L.); *Acronicta leporina* (L.) (2); *A. alni* (L.) (1); *Apamea ophiogramma* (Esp.) (1); *Rhizedra lutosa* (Hübn.); *Autographa bractea* (D. & S.) (2).

The following is a similar list for Treborth Gardens, near Menai Bridge, Gwynedd for the period February-May 1976. Map ref.: 23/553711. Altitude: 100 ft. Vice-county: 49 (Caerns.).

Selenia lunularia (Hübn.); *Panolis flammea* (D. & S.); *Orthosia miniosa* (D. & S.); ***O. populeti* (Fab.) (1); *Dasypolia templi* (Thunb.).

Thanks are due to Mrs. S. Mowday who operated the trap at Capelulo and to Mr. H. N. Michaelis who assisted with identification and advised on previous occurrences. — Dr. J. C. A. Craik, Dept. of Oceanography, The University, Southampton.

Chloroclystis chloerata (Mab.) in South Westmorland and North Lancashire. — Reading of the occurrence of *C. chloerata* in various parts of the country, especially in the neighbouring county of Yorkshire, there seemed to be no reason why with the magnificent display of sloe blossom in South Westmorland and North Lancashire, the species should not occur here.

Beating the masses of sloe blossom near Yelland, a few yards on the Lancashire side of the border with Westmorland on 4th May, 1976, sure enough produced seven pug larvae, which if they were not *C. rectangulata* could only be *C. chloerata.* From these only four moths emerged, all on 9th June, 1976. Three of these escaped while I boxed the odd one, which I duly set. As this specimen resembled one which I took at m.v. at Beetham, South Westmorland, 3rd June, 1969, and one taken at Askham Bog, Yorkshire, 5th June, 1959, I decided after all it was *C. rectangulata.*

On 4th May, 1977, in company with Mr. Arthur Watson of St. Annes-on-Sea, five of these larvae were again beaten out of sloe blossom, this time in Black Tom Lane, Witherslack, Westmorland, and on 7th May I took three more from the same blackthorns as last year, near Yelland in N. Lancs. On 11th May, Mr. Watson and I took a further three of these larvae from the now fading sloe blossom, near Silverdale, Lancs. The moths from these emerged 5th to 12th June and were exactly similar to the 1976 specimens.

On the occasion of the Lancashire and Cheshire Entomological Society outing on 9th July, which took place here, I showed these specimens to Mr. Peter Crow, Dr. Neville Birkett and Mr. Ian Rutherford, and it was agreed that they were indeed all *C. chloerata.* Incidentally, two further specimens of this species appeared at my m.v. trap here at Beetham on 6th and 17th July, 1977, which in past years I have recorded as *C. rectangulata.* — J. Briggs, Frimley House, Deepdale Close, Slackhead, Beetham, Cumbria.